# NEWPORT MERCURY.

[illegible]


[illegible] Day for April, 1817.

| Day | Mean | Sun rises | Sun sets | Wind | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4 | 38 | 48 | 38 | N to E | [illegible] |
| 5 | 38 | 50 | 38 | N to SW | [illegible] |
| 6 | 41 | 46 | 40 | SE | Cloudy, [illegible] |
| 7 | 42 | 53 | 40 | SE to N | [illegible] |
| 8 | 40 | 53 | 34 | NbyE to E | [illegible] |
| 9 | 39 | 50 | 40 | E to WbyN | Clear, [illegible] |
| 10 | 45 | 56 | 41 | WSW | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 11 | 38 | 50 | 31 | N to NW | Cloudy, clear, [illegible] |
| 12 | 37 | 45 | 38 | NW to SW | Cloudy, clear, [illegible] |
| 13 | 46 | 59 | 44 | WSW to NW | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 14 | 48 | 57 | 46 | SW to NW | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 15 | 47 | 50 | 47 | N to SE | Cloudy, clear, [illegible] |
| 16 | 51 | 58 | 47 | SW | Foggy, clear, [illegible] |
| 17 | 51 | 74 | 45 | WNW | Cloudy, cloudy, [illegible] |
| 18 | 41 | 56 | 31 | NNW to NW | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 19 | 38 | 44 | 32 | NbyW to SW | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 20 | 46 | 53 | 36 | S to N | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 21 | 49 | 55 | 41 | N | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 22 | 41 | 53 | 44 | NW to SW | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 23 | 50 | 53 | 45 | WSW to E | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 24 | 44 | 48 | 38 | E to NE | Rain, [illegible] |
| 25 | 41 | 53 | 40 | N to S | Cloudy, [illegible] |
| 26 | 43 | 53 | 37 | S to NNW | Rain, cloudy, [illegible] |
| 27 | 50 | 64 | 43 | WbyN | Clear, cloudy, [illegible] |
| 28 | 45 | 53 | 41 | NW | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 29 | 47 | 56 | 46 | NW to NNW | Clear, clear, [illegible] |
| 30 | 48 | 57 | 50 | SW | Clear, clear, [illegible] |

Mean heat of the Month, 45 2-3—Mean heat of the warmest day [illegible]
Mean heat of the coldest day, 36 1-2.

REMARKS.—On the 19th at sunrise, the Mercury stood at 28, and there was 4-10ths of an inch in thickness. With that exception, the weather [illegible] through the month much more temperate, than that of the corresponding [illegible] of the last year. The average heat, however, has not been sufficient to [illegible] premature vegetation, and we have therefore a fairer prospect for fruit.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Sugars; Molasses; Mace, Nutmegs, citron, cloves, cassia and allspice; figs, currants, raisins, tamarinds and almonds; French Brandy, Spirits, Wines, and N. E. Rum; white wine and Cider Vinegar; Alexandria and New-York Flour; Steam Rice, Cotton and cotton Yarn, Virginia Tobacco, New-York Soap.—with a general Assortment of Lumber and Wood.

Newport, May 16.

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## TO LET,

*And Possession given immediately.*

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House and Garden, on the Hill, belonging to Mrs. Channing, and lately occupied by Mr. *Edward Bristy*.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.

Newport, May 16.

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## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, and duly qualified as Administrator on the estate of JOHN CROOKE, late of Middletown, deceased, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present the same, and those who are indebted, to make payment to

WILLIAM CROOKE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Dec. 20, 1816.

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## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of FRANCES ROBINSON, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, request all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

DAVID KING, } *Ex'rs.*
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, }

Newport, March 8, 1817.

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### State of Rhode-Island, &c.

*May 14, 1817*

THE Creditors of PAUL BAILEY, of Newport, Housewright, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the Second Monday of June next, to shew cause why his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Act of June, 1756, ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

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### State of Rhode-Island, &c.

*May 14, 1817.*

THE Creditors of THOMAS ALMY, of Tiverton, labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport on the Second Monday of June next, to shew cause why his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Act of June, 1756, ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

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[illegible]

SADDLE, or [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES [illegible], by *Mahaney* [illegible] Brooks.

The above are just received and for Sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S

*Dry Goods & Book-Store,*
*No. 104, Thames-Street.*

*ALSO,*

Silk Umbrellas, and Company Nankins, first chop, with other

*NEW GOODS,*

Just received, and for sale as above.

Newport, May 9.

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## Christopher Rhodes,

*Has for Sale at his old stand*
*No. 108, Thames-street.*

JAMAICA Spirits, first quality; Cognac Brandy, do.; Gin; Royal Wine; Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Souchong TEAS; Old Java Coffee; Brown Sugar; Citron, Cassia; Salt Petre, (London refined); Superfine Flour; few boxes fresh Lemons; white Wine Vinegar; Molasses; New-England Rum.

Newport, May 10.

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## New Arrangement.

*PARDON T. MUMFORD,*
*At his Book & Stationary Store*
*No. 142, Thames-street.*

HAS just received from New-York an assortment of FANCY GOODS consisting of blue, black, brown, bottle green, drab and mixt Broadcloths and Cassimeres; patent Cloths; flannels; blankets; worsted and cotton Hose; suspenders; flag handkerchiefs; bandanas; cotton and pocket do.; men's beaver Gloves; kid gloves; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 cotton and imitation shawls; velt patterns, very elegant; cotton cambrics; very cheap British Shirtings; India Cottons; factory do.; blue and yellow Nankins; coloured cambrics; calicoes; ginghams; bombazets, various colours; 3-4 and 6-4 Dimity; Italian Crape; book muslins; figur'd do.; cotton Umbrellas; sewing silks, all colours; cotton balls; silk Shawls; men and women's black and white silk hose; pins; needles, &c. &c. all of which were purchased at Auction, and will be sold very low for CASH.

P. T. M. will continue his Book and Stationary business as usual.—All New Publications are received as soon as published.

Newport, May 9. 3w

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## *FOR SALE, or TO LET,*

THE Estate in Bridge-Street, occupied by the late Col. *Joseph Bass*, consisting of a convenient Dwelling House, with a Store adjoining, and a large Garden.—*Also*, The Grafton-House and Lot, adjoining the above, on the north side.—*Likewise*, The Dwelling-House and Lot, situated in Washington-street, and lately occupied by Capt. *Asa Brooks*.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, March 31.

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### State of Rhode-Island, &c.

*May 15, 1817.*

THE Creditors of SYLVESTER S. HAZARD, of Newport, labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the Second Monday of June next, to shew cause why his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Act of June, 1756, ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

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### State of Rhode-Island, &c.

*May 15, 1817.*

THE Creditors of GEORGE R. HAZARD, of Newport, [illegible], are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the Second Monday of June next, to shew cause why his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Act of June, 1756, ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

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[illegible]

HAS [illegible] of Spring and Summer GOODS purchased at the Boston Auctions for Cash, among which are: Light color'd Florence Lustrings; Canton Crapes; Linen cambric Handkerchiefs; black and dark'd Mousline, very fine; French Chintzes; white and buff; Jaconets and Silk Shawls; black, red and plaid Sarsnets; black Sarcenets; Vestings; extra superfine black and blue Broadcloths and Cassimeres; with a variety of other articles.

Newport, April 11.

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## DRY GOODS.

*ROBERT P. LEE,*

*Respectfully informs his friends and the public,*

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 137, Thames-street, recently occupied by *Jacob Richardson*, where he offers for Sale a handsome Assortment of Fresh DRY GOODS, having bought them at the New-York Auctions for cash, consequently will sell them very low for the same article.

*Likewise,*

COTTON YARN of an excellent quality for Knitting and Weaving; with a great variety of American manufactured Ginghams and Shirtings.

Newport, May 9.

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## *WILLIAM CALLAHAN*

HAS just received, by the latest arrivals at New-York, from Liverpool, some NEW GOODS, among which are—

Eleven Furniture DIMITIES
Cotton Shirtings, high and low priced
9 and 18-quarter Counterpanes
Super super black lace, ground
Unglaz'd CALICOES
Brown and yellow fancy ditto
Chintz stripes and fancy checks ditto
Unglaz'd fancy super supe lace, ground Calicoes
Do. do. do. Check ditto
Superfine Furniture ditto
Ladies and gentlemen's worsted Hose
Girls and boy's white and color'd do.
—all of which are of a very superior quality
Jacnet and cambric Muslins
Imitation damask Shawls
Rich plaid and Mourning ditto.

*ALSO,*

7, 8, and 4-4 IRISH LINENS.

*Likewise, on hand,*

A Quantity of Cutlery, Hard-Ware, and a few Crates of CROCKERY WARE
Ten Casks of COLMENAR WINE.

All of which he will sell low for Cash.—New-York Money and Treasury Notes taken at par.

Newport, Dec. 18.

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## GEORGE WANTON,

*At his Book and Hat Store,*

HAS just received the best assortment of Man's and Children's HATS, which he has ever before offered for sale in Newport, to be sold cheap, viz.—Man's extra fine fashionable Beavers; do. superfine and common, with wide brims; do. castor and plated Hats; Youths fine black do. handsomely finished. A great variety of Children's black, brown, drab and fancy color'd Hats, elegantly trimmed; men's and boys best and cheap felt Hats.

*ALSO,*

PAPER-HANGINGS for Rooms and window-curtains, of the most fashionable patterns, both elegant and cheap.

BOOKS and STATIONARY as usual.

Newport, May 1.

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## TO LET

*And immediate Possession given,*

THAT large and very convenient Dwelling-House and Store, No. 137, Thames-street, sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. A. Richmond, being one of the best stands for business in Newport. For further particulars, apply to

PARDON T. MUMFORD.

Newport, April 18.

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## Paper-Hangings and Borders,

New, Elegant and Cheap,
In a great Variety, may be had of

*J. C. SHAW,*

*No. 118, Thames-street.*

Newport, April 17.

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## Grand Election Feast!!

## Springfield Bridge Lottery, 3d Class.

# $3,000

Highest Prize.—Only 8,000 Tickets, and no Deduction.

Will commence Drawing in Boston on the 21st of May inst. and be completed in Twenty Days.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $3000 |
| 2 | do. | 500 each |
| 3 | do. of $100 & 100 Tickets, and all they draw. | |
| 4 | do. of $50 & 50 Tickets, do. | |
| 10 | do. of | 100 |
| 28 | do. | 50 |
| 50 | do. | 20 |
| 135 | do. | 10 |

Besides a large number of small Prizes.—Less than Two Blanks to a Prize.

The certainty of the punctual drawing of the above Lottery, with a knowledge of the fact that it will be completed on or before the 9th day of June, must render the purchase of a Ticket more of a Feast than probably some will obtain at the approaching Election.

Present price of Tickets, Wholes, $3 50—Quarters $1—but will soon rise.

Orders by Mail, inclosing the Cash, post-paid, will be immediately answered, and the earliest information given the purchaser of his good fortune, at the

*Exchange & Lottery Office of*

J. C. SHAW.

☞ A few Tickets in the *Plymouth Beach Lottery*, now drawing, may be had by immediate application at the above Office

Newport, May 3, 1817.

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## *TO LET,*

*And Possession given the 1st of June.*

AN Elegant Summer Residence for a Southern Family—being the Estate owned, and lately occupied by the Hon. Wm. HUNTER.—Apply to

FRANCIS B. FOGG.

Newport, May 16.

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## REVIEWS.

Rousmaniere & Bar[illegible]

Have just received,

THE EDINBURGH [illegible] No. [illegible], and QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. [illegible]—[illegible] requested to call for them.

*ALSO,*

POEMS by Isaac [illegible] sisting of Childe Harold [illegible] of Childe—Lament to Collins [illegible] caution—the Dream [illegible] &c.—Price 75 Cents.

VERSES to the Memory of [illegible] RICHARD REYNOLDS, of Bristol, [illegible] By *James Montgomery*.—To which is added, a Tribute to Mr. Montgomery, by *William Hassell*, [illegible] short sketch of his Life, and [illegible] pronounced before the Reynolds Commemoration Society, by the Rev. Mr. Thorpe.

*ALSO,*
*SCHOOL-ROOM,*

Of every description constantly [illegible] sale as above.

School-Masters and Country [illegible] Keepers supplied on the [illegible] terms.

March 22, 1817.

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## RICE,

OF the first quality, in Tierces and half Tierces, for Sale by

W. C. GARDNER, [illegible]
S. FOWLER GARDNER

Newport, April 11,

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## Strong Beer and Ale.

FIRST and second quality Strong BEER, per barrel or less quantity.—*Also*, A few dozen Bottled Ale, and 200 barrels VINEGAR, for sale by

PETER GRINNELL, & SON.

Providence, April 17. 4w

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## *TO LET,*

*And Possession given the 1st of April.*

THE HOUSE in Church-street, next east of the Moravian Meeting-House.—For further information enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

March 14, 1817.

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## *FOR SALE,*

*And Possession given on the first of April next.*

THE FARM whereon the Subscriber now lives, about 4 miles from the Stone Bridge, in Tiverton, containing 160 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other out-houses thereon, well watered, and fenced with stone wall; and a young orchard [illegible]. For terms, apply to

JOSEPH DURF.

Tiverton, Feb. 24.

*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

## BRILLIANT SPEECH.

To a friend we are indebted for a pamphlet, containing the following interesting and eloquent speech. It was delivered on the 8th of December last, at the Anniversary Meeting of the [illegible] Society at New-Castle, (Eng.) by [illegible], a native of Ireland, [illegible] the Society of Friends, [illegible] years of age.—The [illegible] of the speech remarks, that [illegible] unequivocally testified [illegible] at the brilliancy [of] language, novelty of matter, and [illegible] powers, of so young a [illegible]

UNACCUSTOMED as I am to speak in [illegible] assembly, it is with embarrassed feelings, [on this] important occasion, that I ob[trude] myself on your attention.—When [I find] myself in the presence of this [illegible] and respectable meeting, and [behold] me so many superior to my[self in] [illegible], wisdom and acquirement, I [am] ready to shrink from this public ex[position] of my sentiments, and silently [illegible] years to unite my secret aspira[tions]; but under the influence of that [feel]ing which the proceedings of the [eve]ning have excited, I address you, and [let] the cause which I plead be the apo[logy] for its humble advocate. It has, [my] assembled friends, (for all who are [fri]ends to the Bible, must be friends to [ea]ch other,) fallen to our lot, to live in [an] age unprecedented in the annals of [the] world;—an age pregnant with events [whi]ch no human calculation could un[fold]; whether we recur to the political [phen]omena which have appeared in our [he]misphere; those remarkable re[volutions] which subverted kingdoms [and] shaked empires to their centre—or [the] more widely extended and pros[perous] effort of modern philanthropy, [whi]ch have commanded the approbation [of an] approving world. But, if we can[not] recount the numerous offspring of [the] Christian charity, or number the [man]y valuable institutions which do ho[nour] to human nature, and exalt the Bri[tish] character, we shall find that one the [mo]st noble in its object, extensive in its [opera]tion, beneficial in its tendency, and [success]ful in its efforts, to be the British [and] Foreign Bible Society; which whe[ther] we watched in its infancy, followed [the] rapidity of its progress, or view its [exte]nt and grandeur, declares the point[ing fin]ger of that superintending Pro[viden]ce, whose resistless agency no cir[cumst]ances can controul, and who gave [it bi]rth at the most unexpected and un[likel]y period.—It was not when peace [had] hushed the tumults of the camp, and [open]ed every port to receive the friendly [mess]enger. No! it was when Europe [was] in arms, and the tocsin sounded but [to su]mmon embattled nations to the san[guin]ary contest;—it was when our na[tional] existence was in danger, and the [illegible] fabric of our religion was [assai]led by the deadly shafts of infidelity;—[it wa]s then that, in the capital of the [British] Empire, this institution was [found]ed, which summoned all Christen[dom] to rally round one standard;—the [Bible], the receptacle of our common [faith], no matter under what name we [ma]y have been born! no matter what [ma]y be the sentiments of our adoption! [Eve]ry one who believed in the immor[tali]ty of the soul, in the necessity of di[vine] revelation, was called upon to unite, [prot]ect, and exalt the Ark of the new [Cove]nant. This grand union did in effect [soft]en that asperity of feeling which so [freq]uently arises from a difference in [sent]iment, and brought into action those [sym]pathies of our nature which *creed [an]d party* have had the never-failing [ten]dency to extinguish.—This institu[tio]n, so healing in its principles, flou[ris]hed under the auspices of Princes, [un]der the patronage of the Senate, the [pu]lpit, and the judgment-seat; it rous[ed] the dormant energies of every class [of] the community, from the royal inha[bita]nt of the palace to the inmate of the [hu]mble cottage; it took root in the Bri[tis]h soil, and made the inhabitable world [the] sphere of its exertions; it knew no [ge]ographical boundaries, its limits were [th]e circumference of the globe. The [sim]plicity of the design was compatible [wit]h its importance—to circulate the [sac]red volume without any exposition, [lea]ving every man to put his own con[str]uction upon the text, and to exercise [th]e rights of an unshackled judgment. [T]here was indeed a time, when sober [in]quiry was deemed heresy, and the [Bi]ble was accessible only to the learned; [wh]en the immortal Wickliffe appeared [to] develope those great principles of re[fo]rmation, which have, through the pro[gr]essive stages of society to the present, [ex]tended the borders of the true church, [an]d enlarged the boundaries of civil and [re]ligious freedom. After him, Knox [a]rose, the northern star of Britain, to [sh]ine through that thick darkness which [obs]cured the moral and religious world; [at] his presence superstition trembled; [at] his touch the fog of ignorance vanish[ed], as the mist before the morning ray. [O]h! were they present, (but I trust [their] spirit breathes in this assembly,) [they] would combine with yours, their [illegible] for the universal circulation of [illegible]—that Book to which we all appeal for the validity of our doctrines and which—if we claim the united suffrage of all [illegible] for the [illegible] of its history, and the beauty of its language, the purity of its precepts, the dignified simplicity of its doctrine, but, above all, its claim to a divine origin—may be characterized as the [illegible] of morality and religion. Yet there are to be found some in disguise, and others in open array, ready with unhallowed hands to pull down the pillars of the temple; to take away from the Christian [illegible] his [illegible] to his [illegible] part; and [illegible] from him that anchor, [illegible] to the sky in this troubled sea of life—[illegible] all its vicissitudes, [illegible] all the varied changes of our being; they would rob the orphan of his hopes, and the widow of the only faith [illegible] to mingle with her sorrows; would destroy her confidence in those promises, which are as consolatory as the oil and wine of the good Samaritan, as universal as the vivifying sun-beam on creation. But of the practical consequences of their baneful principles, we have in a neighbouring nation, a melancholy example: There the sacred name of liberty was stamped upon anarchy and confusion; there every social bond was broken, and the savage yell of murder drowned the piercing cry of innocence.—Let the guillotine, stained with life's crimson current, let it bear witness, let the royal assassin, with his hands embrued in the blood of his unfortunate monarch, let that bear testimony, though even in this life he was visited with retributive justice; and let not the words of the unhappy Louis be forgotten: "To retain my Bible, I would resign my Crown."—But will they (wandering themselves in the mazes of scepticism) still tell you, that you are leading mankind into error and delusion? To these disciples of a false prophet I would reply, we will not quit the *terra firma* of experience and observation; if the doctrines which the Bible contains are not true, their dissemination will enable a greater number to detect their fallacy, and condemn their import.

But let us take another view, and see the efficacy of those principles which the Bible inculcates, and which promote order and happiness;—which are suited to every station in life, and every stage of being, in this probationary state of existence. When the unrelenting justice of her country brought Lady Jane Grey to the scaffold—when youth was no apology, and she had to atone with her life, for an act which, though illegal, originated in filial affection—in that trying hour, when she had to exchange the royal mantle for a shroud, and the palace for a sepulchre, it was the benign spirit of Christianity which enabled her to look with tranquil eye upon her passport to eternity, and even to bless the hand that ushered her within the portals of the invisible world; while she taught an impressive lesson, and gave an indubitable evidence of the efficacy of her religious principles to those she left behind, to weep over the untimely tomb of virtue, beauty, and innocence. The magnanimous Lord Strafford, who fell a victim to the violence of the times, when he was led to the public execution, followed by his helpless smiling children, it was the benign spirit of Christianity which inspired him with resignation to meet his hapless fate, and endued him with a fortitude unknown to the stoism of the Greek, the stern virtue of the Roman, or the obduracy and blind devotion of a Druid Priesthood. The benign spirit breathes in that religion, which has supported its votaries through every voluntary suffering, and enabled them to triumph even in the agonies of death; which has commanded the proselyte to embrace its principles, on the very spot where it was sealed with the dying testimony of its martyred followers. Not those only who loll upon the velvet couch, and enjoy all that art and luxury can furnish to make them happy, share in its consolations; in the humbler walks of life, it is a companion to the poor and destitute.—Have you not seen the tear trickle down the furrowed cheek of age, on the perusal of the sacred volume? Have you not seen, when the head rolled upon a death-bed pillow, and the fluttering spirit was about to quit its clayed tenement, a ray of hope light the poor man through the chambers of death, to a more permanent and quiet habitation? Yes, you have seen the profligate, who had added to the follies of youth the vices of a more mature age, reclaimed to live in that life, and hope in that immortality, which has been brought to light by the gospel; and those passions, which, unbridled and let loose in society, lay waste the path of life, under the regulating influence of Christian principles, give vigour to our efforts and vitality to our moral being. If these principles be taught in the Bible, the circulation of the Bible be the sole object of this catholic institution, who can remain an idle spectator of the scene?—who will not enter into this vineyard and work?

Now permit me, worthy Chairman, to take a glance at Ireland, the sister kingdom. United as she is to this country by ties which are mutual, and I trust, never to be broken, she has involved with yours, her interest, her existence, and her happiness. I must lament the misguided policy of that system which has cramped her energies, and operated in a way inimical to the designs of this institution [illegible] Ireland [illegible], or [illegible] habit [illegible] her native [illegible] demoralizing the people. The circumstances which have evolved since the [illegible] ed [illegible] connexion, it is unnecessary, [illegible] tedious to detail; they are written [in] heart-rending characters of crime and revolution; may they be blotted from the page of recollection, and the commencement of a new era obliterate the remembrance of the past! A bright day dawns upon my native country; the [illegible] in my [illegible]

Education, that potent genius confers upon its objects the wisdom and experience of [illegible], forms the [illegible] and cultivates [illegible] talents that adorn life and cheer its [illegible] journey. It may, when I mention Ireland, be in a peculiar degree termed the Ensign of the gospel. Education gains ground rapidly in that country; Lancaster has given impulse to the generous feeling of an Irish public; he needs no mausoleum to record his labours or transmit his name to posterity; he will leave behind many living monuments; he forms the character of the rising generation, and their virtues will embalm his memory. Schools multiply amongst us, and will I trust, at no distant period be open to the whole mass of our population. But, let the Bible accompany the march of intellect, for as the moon derives from the sun its light, and pours her silver ray upon creation, so does education derive all its lustre from religion, and become at once an ornament and a blessing. The British and Foreign Bible Society, which in the beautiful harmony of its system can attend to the minute or embrace the whole, looked with anxious eye upon Ireland, and under its auspices the Hibernian Bible Society was established and rose with rapid but progressive steps to importance. You will have some idea of its progress, when I tell you, that in one year not less than [illegible] branch Bible Societies became connected with the Irish Institution, and now not a single county in that kingdom without its Bible Society, while in some there are two or three. In the same time, between 20 and 30,000 copies of the Bible and Testament were distributed and they were received and read with avidity. Oh! methinks I see, at the close of the evening, under the spreading foliage, before his mud-wall cottage, the spectacled eye of the aged peasant intent on the sacred volume, his family around him, all deriving from it their ideas of God and evil. Even the catholic proffers his assistance—(I hail it as a favourable omen of the future.) You will excuse me while I relate to you a most interesting circumstance. A respectable catholic priest in Ireland, who had admitted the Testament into his parish, one day thus addressed his flock:—"I hold in my hand the New-Testament in the Irish language; I shall now read to you in a language which you all understand the gospel for the day, which you have just now heard in a language you did not understand," and he read a chapter according to Saint Matthew. They all listened with earnestness and attention. 'Be not disturbed,' said he, 'by any reports you may hear relative to the difference between the protestant and catholic translations; there is just as much difference between them, as in my saying 2 and 4 make six, and 4 and 2 make six—a difference in the words makes no alteration in the sense. You will hear those scriptures continually from our children, and hearing, may you find salvation.' If this union of catholic and protestant become general, it will be attended with incalculable benefit to that country; it will stifle that spirit of intolerance, which has, like the Sirocco of the desert, sometimes unseen, but always with fatal certainty, blasted the germ of virtue, and blighted the bud of genius.

But a prominent feature in the history of the British and Foreign Bible Society is, that the female part of the community are marshalled in its ranks. Objections have indeed been made to their active co-operation, as if women were to be here the partners in our toils, and not candidates for eternity; but, in defiance of prejudice, thirteen female Bible associations exist on the continent of America, two in this country, and one in the metropolis of the sister kingdom, which, patronized by ladies of the first rank and character, has already moved an efficient auxiliary to the national institution in Dublin; and though it may not be found necessary or expedient generally to establish those associations, yet, knowing the influence of the female character on society, we would wish to enlist them in our service. Oh! when the maternal smile diffuses happiness around you, and the domestic circle basks in the sunshine of your presence; when you cherish with the milk of human kindness your rising offspring, and imbue their tender minds with the principles you derive from that oracle, which gives to every social bond its awful sanction, to life the charms of the present, and in the spirit of prophecy, certainty to the future; you will tell them millions are still destitute of the blessing, but that there exists in the land that gave them birth, an institution which promises the inestimable gift to every kindred, nation, tongue, and people, under heaven's canopy; and which, when [illegible] prisoner is released from his captivity, gives him the Bible on his journey. [illegible] with him to [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] the sword, to let it sleep for [ever] in the scabbard, which, breathing [illegible], arrests the warrior in his career, when he goes forth, like a destroying angel, to immolate thousands at the gory shrine of a lawless and infuriate ambition; which by removing the cause, will release us from all the calamities of war—the greatest curse and moral evil, afflicted humanity ever entailed upon itself.

The Bible Society, in its progress, will level that barrier which has so long separated the Mahometan, the Jew, and the Gentile; the deluded follower of the false prophet will lay aside his alcoran, and receive the Bible; the Israelite will reject the talmud and own his Saviour; and the Gentile will flock to the ensign which has been set up for the nation, to assemble the outcasts of Israel; and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth.' This Society has traversed Europe, making every capital the estuary of its love and successful labours. In Asia, the pious missionary—who goes, like Paul bound in the spirit, not knowing what may befal him on his journey—who surrenders all his present enjoyments to endure perils, hunger, and fatigue, and climbs the hill or descends the valley, to publish the glad tidings of the gospel—is, become the active instrument of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and trims the midnight lamp to give the Bible to the Hindoo in an intelligible language, to rescue him from perishing on the banks of the Ganges, or from being crushed under the vehicle that carries his wooden god. The millions of Chinese, lost in idolatry, and ignorant of that resurrection which is the earnest of their own, are already visited; and you will irrigate the deserts of Tartary with the fertilising streams of the gospel; there will be given unto them the glory of Lebanon, the excellency of Sharon and of Carmel. Nor are the remote and extensive regions of the northern Asia beyond the reach of your genial influence; the Siberian exile, whether lost in the deep recess of some lonely glen, or buried in the eternal gloom of his dreary forests, when light shines into darkness he will bless you.

For more than two centuries has western Africa been visited by Europeans, but, alas! the flag under which they sailed was long the signal for rapine and desolation, though now the harbinger of peace and blessing. You have indeed signed the death warrant of slavery, broken the chains of negro thraldom and told the sons of Guinea to be free; it remains, then, for you who have released the body from its fetters; to emancipate that part which is immortal, to point to an everlasting inheritance, to the kingdom whose light is God, and whose foundation is eternity. May 'He who can draw out the leviathan with a hook,' put his yoke upon the barbarian, and christianize, through the instrumentality of this institution, that extensive continent, from its interior to its extreme shores. But let us cross the Atlantic; there is a numerous family; more than 120 Bible Societies have started into existence in North America; the Indian wandering in his native wilds, is an object of their charity; the Esquimaux even now read the scriptures in their own language. Nor has the southern continent of the new world been forgotten; it has been visited by the bounty of that society which considers the whole human family equal in their claim, as the children of one universal Parent. Oh! could we hover on the wing of fancy in the blue concave, and behold our sun but as a twinkling star, and the every twinkling star that lights up the fabric of nature, as the sun and centre of another system! Could we see the Almighty Father with his fiat give impulse to all the planetary worlds that revolve around them, while we contemplated the immensity of design, and the magnitude of the power that could accomplish! Lost in wonder and astonishment, the mind sinks into its own vacuity. But, when we remember that the same supreme intelligence which supports the whole, has condescended to reveal his will to mankind for their government, and give, through the Mediator of the new covenant, a more perfect dispensation; Oh! then, to muse his 'ineffable praise' we must call in the aid of 'expressive silence,' and while we receive the invaluable favour, let us give some evidence of our gratitude by the diffusion of the blessing. Let then the British mariner and christian, offering in one hand the documents of Heaven, with the other unfurl the swelling canvass to the gales of a propitious Providence, to explore every region and every clime, touch upon every shore, and visit every island that rises from the bosom of the ocean. May we not look forward to that time when the temple of the Juggernaut, of the Lama, and the Japanese idol, and every temple that has an altar raised unto the unknown God, will be in ruins, and one universal temple be erected, in which the people will be the living church,—the heart, the altar, and the incense, adoration and gratitude! To realize this rapturous prospect and prophecy, souls may offer their [illegible] saints, and others [illegible] may throw the [illegible] looking [illegible] reward in that [illegible] covered country,' where the light has [not] yet burst upon your [illegible]

A young man [illegible] upon your [illegible] these, but I trust [illegible] sent who will call [illegible] an expression of interest in the [illegible] cares of the [illegible] tion. [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of human beings who [illegible] in the lowest depths of [illegible] gradation, for the wild [illegible] tawny Hottentot, for the [illegible] ing cannibal, for the [illegible] ant of Terra del Fuego, [illegible] traverse the mountain covered with burning lava or clothed in perpetual snow; for the Indian still [illegible] the murderous tomahawk, and the shivering native of Kamschatka. Oh! on such a theme, I forget my humble character, and would entreat you, by that love which is the characteristic of that gospel we promulgate, and which flows universal to the whole human family, by every domestic duty and social obligation, by the shedding of that blood which was to seal and ratify the new covenant, to aid us in the accomplishment of this our one grand and unexceptionable object, till every mountain rise an altar, and every stream flow a libation; till every valley ring with Hosannas, and every mouth become vocal with one utterance! In our own favoured country, we will give stability to the throne and constitution, peace to the community, and to the state a vigorous and enlightened population;—we will do more than this, we will make the Bible the religion of the world!"

## By the Mails.

*COLUMBIA.*

WASHINGTON-CITY, MAY 17.

WE are sorry to add confirmation to the reports of the progress of the Hessian fly in the wheat. By information from the whole wheat country on this side the mountain, from the forest of Prince Georges, in Maryland, and, indeed, from the whole of the circumjacent country, we are informed that the crop is injured even more than at first surmised. We have a confident hope, however, that the evil is confined to the lower parts of Maryland and Virginia, to whose farmers it is a severe disappointment of their just hopes of reaping a rich harvest. As to the supply of consumption, there can be no doubt but any deficiency in that crop will be abundantly supplied by the promised [illegible] of others.

*MARYLAND.*

BALTIMORE, MAY 17.

We learn from a gentleman, passenger in the sch'r Leopard, 15 days from St. Domingo, that on the 14th of April, a French frigate and sloop of war, appeared off the harbor of Cape Henry.—They came close under fort Picolette, and steered to the leeward, evidently bound to Port-au-Prince. The inhabitants of the Cape entertained no fear of the result, and went about their ordinary business as usual. Port-au-Prince it will be remembered, is under the jurisdiction of General Petion. Whether the appearance of this armed force in those parts indicates some further overtures on the part of the French government, to General Petion, time will discover. It appears from documents published sometime since, that it was the policy of the French court to set Petion and Christophe at variance, for the purpose of profiting by the result. If Petion could be induced to commence active hostilities, the French might remain neuter, or join with the strongest party, and the reduction of the island of St. Domingo might be the consequence of such an event. Our informant states that nothing of this kind is to be apprehended; that the rival chiefs Petion and Christophe, hostile as they are to each other, both hold in utter abhorrence the idea of a colonial servitude to France; that if such a measure was contemplated, either by one or both of the rival chieftains, their lives would be the penalty of such rashness; a return to French subjugation, is an idea of which the inhabitants of St. Domingo seem to entertain no sort of apprehension. He states that the rival-chiefs, Petion and Christophe, have not, as was reported, been engaged in active hostilities—the parties with the most cordial hate to each other, remain perfectly quiet as if mutually afraid of the resumption of hostilities, maintain a sort of growling acquiescence. The court of his ebony majesty, the emperor Christophe, has all the dignity of form. Not even the governor can grant a passport to visit his majesty at his royal residence at Sans Souci. The applicant for this interview, must wait the going and the return of the courier, who announces to him the intelligence whether it is his imperial majesty's sovereign will and pleasure, to gratify him with a sight of his woolly head.

May 17.

Capt. Conklin, arrived yesterday from

Amsterdam [illegible] days, informs us, that all kinds of [illegible] there was in a very [illegible] state. Tobacco and other articles of American produce were very low, and Gin had fallen from last quotations. Fourteen sail of vessels were preparing to take out upwards of 5000 Swiss and German passengers, who were about to seek an asylum in America.— The ships were destined principally for Philadelphia.

The Prince of Orange was daily expected at the Texel, to inspect the dock-yards and three frigates which were about to sail for Batavia, and one for the Mediterranean. For the purpose of the better ascertaining the situation of the country, he was about to reside three months at Amsterdam, three months at the Hague, and the remainder of the year at other places of residence.

## NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 19.

From the numerous arrivals at this and other ports of the United States within a few days, and the many vessels reported to be on the way, and loading, with plaister, it seems that the British Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, do not intend to let us suffer for their staple article, although it will be prohibited after the 1st of July. It is said that some thousands of persons in Nova-Scotia will be thrown out of employment, by the interdiction of this trade with the United States.

# NEWPORT,

## SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1817.

## *Latest from England.*

The Ship Canton, Rogers, arrived at New-York last week, in 21 days from Liverpool. She furnishes no important political news. The country was becoming quite tranquil, and trade had considerably revived. The price of grain was falling;—the best of American flour would bring but *72s.* Cotton kept up to the late prices.—American 6 per cent. stock had been sold in London at 102½. It was supposed the Income Tax would be renewed, in order to meet the common expenditures. Parliament had not met after the Easter adjournment, owing to the indisposition of the Speaker. They were expected to assemble on the 28th ult. when Mr. Manners Sutton would probably succeed the present Speaker.

Seven Luddites, (persons who oppose certain machinery in manufactures, and destroy it by violence when they can) were executed on the 17th of April, for their outrages.

In England, Justices of the Peace are authorised to issue warrants against persons charged with publishing seditious or blasphemous pamphlets.

At the Anniversary Dinner of the Marine Society, given in London on the 17th of April, the Duke of Clarence, among other remarks, observed, that when he commanded a 28 gun frigate on the Cork station, he landed in that city. The guard of honor of the 58th regiment, by whom he was received, was commanded by a Lieutenant.—That Lieutenant was the present Duke of Wellington; and, strange to tell, the first time his Royal Highness met him afterwards, was at a dinner with the Queen, when he had become a Knight of the Garter, a Duke, and the greatest General of the age.—This circumstance his Royal Highness mentioned to show, that in that country merit would carry individuals to the highest stations; and, in the course of his own professional services, he had known many other proofs of the same truth.

Accounts from Cadiz to March 20, say two frigates, and transports with 6000 troops, are about to sail for Caraccas.

It was reported in London that the Floridas were ceded to the United States.

The Emperor of Russia has raised Mr. Pozzo di Borgo, his Ambassador to France, to the rank of Lieut. General.

A conscription is said to have been resorted to in Sweden, for the purpose of increasing the army.

Paris and every part of France appears to be perfectly tranquil. Commerce assumes more activity, and the funds continue rising.

On the 18th of March last, a severe shock of an Earthquake was felt at Barcelona, Lerida, Saragossa, Madrid and Messina.—The whole town of Arnedillo, in Old Castile, was buried under the fall of a neighbouring mountain, all the inhabitants perished, and nothing but the top of the belfry was seen above the ruins.

## *United States Bank.*

Notice is given in the Philadelphia papers, that the third and last instalment of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, will be payable on the first day of July next. The payments to be made on each share of the stock are, ten dollars in gold or silver coin, and twenty-five dollars in funded debt of the United States, at the rates prescribed by the act of incorporation, or in specie, as may best suit the convenience of the stockholders.—The Stockholders in this State are required to pay their Instalments at the Branch Bank in New-York.

## *Gov. Wolcott's Speech.*

The late political revolution in Connecticut we have heretofore [illegible] for in what we still believe the only proper manner. A close observation of public affairs and public sentiment in that State, had prepared us to witness such a revolution, effected by the causes to which we have attributed it.—We do not believe a majority of the freemen of Connecticut are democratic. We have never believed, and his Speech confirms us in withholding the belief, that Oliver Wolcott was a democrat. Whatever, at some periods, may have been his political aberrations, he has never been so lost in the labyrinths of democracy, as wholly to lose sight of the glorious path which he trod with Washington and Adams, Hamilton and Pickering. If we are deceived as to his character, it will be time enough to speak of him differently when undeceived. It is not *altogether improbable*, however, that democrats are more deceived and disappointed than they choose to acknowledge. His Speech, one would be inclined to suspect, is not formed of precisely the materials which they would prefer. However, they have nothing to do but profess to like it.

The interest which the new order of things in Connecticut excites would induce us to publish the whole of Gov Wolcott's Speech, did not its extreme length prevent it. The following extracts will be read with interest. His eulogium upon the distinguished federalists with whom he was formerly associated in the general government, we should suppose would hardly be acceptable to his new friends.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH.

"*Gentlemen of the Council,*
*Mr. Speaker, and*
*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

"I enter upon the duties of the honorable station which has been assigned me, with emotions which I cannot describe. After a long absence from the state, I found myself, on my return, almost a stranger in the land of my fathers; and till a recent period, I should have deemed no event more improbable than that which has rendered it my duty to address you from this place.

"You, gentlemen, are all witnesses, that the public suffrages have not been influenced by my solicitations or exertions; neither ought I to attribute the invaluable proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, which at this time demands my grateful acknowledgments to personal favour. If, indeed, my countrymen have been in some degree influenced in their choice by a favourable estimate of the services I have performed in various stations, still it is my duty to acknowledge, that those services were commenced and continued under the guidance of illustrious men, who were among the founders of our nation; and that to the wisdom of their precepts, whatever has appeared to be most meritorious in my conduct, ought chiefly to be referred. It is sufficient honor for me to have obtained their confidence and approbation. Disclaiming all pretensions to a participation of their glory, I cannot omit to express the reverence I entertain for those sages, whom no artifices could deceive, nor temptations seduce, nor dangers intimidate. Their names have been already inscribed on the imperishable tablets of history; and in now tendering my homage to those who, by divine favour, were instrumental in achieving our independence and establishing our government, I presume that I perform a duty which will be repeated by every future generation with increasing gratitude."

"There are, I believe, no principles in which the friends of civil liberty have more generally concurred; and in respect to which their opinions have been more emphatically pronounced, than that judges of the supreme judicial courts should hold their offices *during good behaviour*, with salaries adequate to their independent support; and that they should never be permitted to exercise the functions of legislators.

"The experience of every age has demonstrated, that no science can be improved and perfected, unless its interests are confided to the protection of a particular profession. The science of law, as it comprehends a knowledge of the human character, and the rights and duties of individuals in every situation, and under every modification of society, ought to be cherished with peculiar attention. Though no controversies have ever existed respecting the general principles of moral and social obligation, yet the regulations of every free and civilized state must be numerous, complicated and artificial, and the knowledge and proper application of them must require faculties of the mind which are rarely combined. Whenever the laws have become fluctuating and arbitrary, they cease to be rules proper for the direction of free citizens; and whenever their expositors are influenced in their decisions by the veering gales of party politics, the lives, liberties and property of the people are rendered insecure.—Moreover, history informs us, that disorders in the administration of justice, are, of all political evils, the least susceptible of redress.

"Prior to the close of the revolutionary war, the judges of the Superior court were generally, if not invariably, designated from among the members of the council. In May 1784, a law was enacted by which the office of a judge of the superior court was declared to be incompatible with a seat in the legislature or in congress. It was, however, at the same time provided, that the judges should thereafter hold their offices during the pleasure of the general assembly. The separation of the judicial and legislative functions has [illegible] complete; yet as the commissions of the judges have been limited to a single year, the security and, perhaps, dignity of their stations have been somewhat impaired.

"It is conceded that the legislature of this state has hitherto recognized the principles which appear as fundamental articles in most of the American constitutions, by admitting in practice, that the judges are, in equity, entitled to reappointments during good behaviour, or the continuance of their ability to discharge the duties of their respective trusts. Still there is a manifest distinction between the tenure of an office during the pleasure of the general assembly, and a tenure for a single year. In the one case, the office is defeasible by a majority of one branch of the legislature, while in the other, the concurrence of both branches is necessary to effect a removal.

"As the principles of the act of 1784 in effect approximate to those declared in the constitutions of Massachusetts, and several of the other states; as the sanctuary of justice cannot be rendered too secure; and *especially, as our bench is at this time adorned with Judges distinguished for learning, talents, and purity of character*, I presume that no period more unexceptionable than the present, can be expected to occur, for the restoration of provisions of the highest importance to the present generation and to posterity."

"There are no subjects respecting which the sensibility of freemen is more liable to be excited to impatience, than in regard to the rights of conscience, and the freedom of suffrage. So highly do the people prize these privileges, that they have sometimes *ascribed to unfriendly motives towards particular sects and denominations*, such regulations as were *sincerely intended to secure an equality of rights to every portion* of the community. Whenever the public mind appears to be considerably agitated on these subjects, prudence requires that the Legislature should review its measures, and by reasonable explanations or modifications of the laws, restore public confidence and tranquility."

"It is the policy of every wise State to consider well its situation and resources, and by systematical arrangements to acquire and maintain some honorable distinction among its neighbours, founded on a principle the least exposed to depression. In whatever relates to education or the means of unfolding and directing the human faculties to objects connected with the great interests of society, present and future, this state has nothing to apprehend from external competitions and rivalships. *It cannot be a question whether all our existing institutions ought to be maintained*, but in what degree, and in what manner they can best be invigorated, extended, and directed to new objects of public utility. It is certain that no fame can be so durable, as that which would arise from the possession of institutions for the cultivation of the human intellect, of acknowledged pre-eminence;—and in proportion to our success in obtaining this distinction, will be the extension of an influence more brilliant and useful, than any which can be derived from accumulations of wealth or territorial dominion."

"Notwithstanding every embarrassment incident to the present period, the rise, progress and actual condition of this State in connexion with the American Republic affords just cause for patriotic exultation. In particular, I desire to thank God, that my existence in this life has been allotted during a period distinguished by remarkable events: that I have constantly witnessed his protecting care of our beloved country; that I have seen the tree of Liberty, the emblem of our Independence and Union, while it was a recumbent plant, fostered by vigilance, defended by toil, and not unfrequently watered with tears;—and that by His favour, I now behold it in the vigour of youthful maturity standing protected from violation, by the sound heads, glowing hearts, and strong arms of a new generation, elevating its majestic trunk towards Heaven, striking its strong roots in every direction through our soil, and expanding its luxuriant branches over a powerful, united, and prosperous nation.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*General Assembly, May Session, 1817.*"

President MONROE has commenced his tour. We understand he may be expected in Newport the second week of the next month.

## *Steam Batteries.*

The United States Navy Board have advertised, that they will receive proposals for supplying the machinery for three steam batteries, each to be equal to a 120 horse power, to be completed in one year from the day of contracting.

## *From Laguira.*

Capt. Martin, arrived at New-York, informs that Barcelona was retaken by the Royalists on the 7th of April.—There were about [illegible] Patriot troops in the place at the time, 300 of whom, with a number of women and children retreated to the church, where they defended themselves for a considerable time, but were at last overpowered, and every soul put to the sword. Two of the Patriot officers, a major and a commandant, were afterwards brought into Laguira and sent to Caraccas, where they were shot. The Patriot army under the command of Gen. Bolivar, consisting of from 3000 to 5000 troops, was in the interior; and Gen. Morillo was within a day's march of Caraccas. A general engagement was daily expected to take place. Two Patriot privateers, a brig and a schooner, had recently appeared off Laguira. One of them was commanded by a Captain Thompson. They had captured a Spanish felucca, having on board 6000 dollars in specie. The felucca was bound from Porto Cavello, to Laguira and had on board a Mr. Spencer, of Baltimore, who was set at liberty. The privateers afterwards manned the felucca, and proceeded to Maricaybo, where they succeeded in cutting out several Spanish vessels.

## *From Martinique.*

Captain Davis, from St. Pierres, (Martinique,) informs, that two frigates had arrived there from France, with two millions of dollars (perhaps francs) to redeem the *moco* (cut money) which had greatly depreciated in consequence of the frauds practised in cutting the dollars, &c. and its circulation prohibited.

## *Steam-Boat.*

The Steam-Boat Massachusetts, from New-York bound to Boston, arrived here last evening.

Superfine Flour was selling at Richmond on the 17th inst. at $ 12 50, and in New-York on Thursday last at $ 13 per barrel.

The Albany Register, one of the oldest democratic paper establishments in the State of New-York, published by *Solomon Southwick, Esq.* is discontinued for want of patronage. Mr. Southwick attributes the fall of his paper not to the want of subscribers, but to *their delinquency in making payment.*

The Supreme Congress of the Mexican Republic, have voted to HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, their thanks for the disinterested, manly, and generous sentiments he expressed on the floor of the House, for the welfare of that infant republic.

## *Importance of Chemistry.*

A case of murder, supposed to have been perpetrated as Lord Bacon says, by *empoisonnement*, has lately been tried in England. The prisoner, Donnall, was the son-in-law of the deceased Mrs. Downing. This lady, while drinking tea at the house of her son-in-law, was twice afflicted with a violent complaint, which at the last time put an end to her existence. The prisoner was a physician, and handed the cup supposed to contain the poison; his motive for the perpetration of such an attrocious act, would have been the fortune that he would have enjoyed by the death of his mother-in-law. The body was opened, and the contents of the stomach subjected to chemical analysis. The physician who performed this operation, declared upon oath that he had detected arsenic. The tests which he had applied he stated to be these—first, sulphate of copper, with a small quantity of carbonate of potash, which when applied to the stomach of the deceased, the precipitate was green; he had next used nitral of silver, in the same way, and the precipitate was yellow, both of which he declared indicated the presence of arsenic. Another physician declared upon oath, that these proofs of the appearance of arsenic, were not conclusive; that the only infallible mode of detecting arsenic, was by sublimation. He had tried the same tests made by the other physician, on a decoction of onions, and found both that green and yellow precipitate, supposed by the other physician to denote the appearance of arsenic. Several other physicians testified to the same fact, and the prisoner was acquitted, because precipitates of green and yellow were discovered in a solution of onions, for the deceased had eaten onions on the day when she died.

## Died,

At Havanna, Dr. *JOHN M. EDDY*, and Dr. *JOHN R. MARVIN*, aged 28 years,—both of Providence.

At Tiverton on the 19th inst. Mrs. *ELIZABETH DURFEE*, consort of Joseph Durfee, Esq. in the 64th year of her age. "The deceased was for many years a member of the Congregational Church, and bore a long and tedious illness with christian fortitude, and died fully satisfied that she should be received by her Saviour, among the saints above."

At Middletown (on this Island) on Monday last, Mr. *PAUL WEAVER*, in the 60th year of his age.

## Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

*May 24, 1817.*

ENTERED,

Sch'r Fort-[illegible], Owens, New-York.
Sloop Rose-in-bloom, Wilcox, Charleston.

CLEARED,

Sloop Faith, Gardner, New-York.
Halcyon, Walden, [illegible]
Henry, Dennis, Washington.

The Ship William & Henry, [illegible], of this port, arrived at Savannah [illegible] 10th, in 36 days from Liverpool.

The Sch'r Betsey, Gibbs, [illegible] from this port for New-Orleans, was spoken May 2d, off Tortugas.

The Ship Amazon, Devens, arrived at Norfolk in 4 days from this port.


## NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, are hereby notified to attend their Annual Meeting on the first Monday of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at their Office, for the choice of Nine Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before them.—At which time a Dividend will be declared, payable on and after said day.

B. PEIRCE, *Secretary.*

Newport, May 21, 1817.

## Coffee and Gum Copal.

A FEW Barrels Prime GREEN COFFEE, and a quantity of GUM COPAL, imported in the Schooner Industry, from Africa, for Sale by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

*May 23, 1817.*

## NEW MILLS.

THE Subscribers having erected a new constructed Saw and Grist MILL, on a durable stream, near their Cotton Factory, in the vicinity of Wickford, inform the Inhabitants of NEWPORT, and the public in general, that they will take Grain from the Wickford Packets, or any Store in Wickford, grind and return the same, for one sixteenth part.

GREENE, TILLINGHAST, & Co.

Wickford, May 22.

## POSTPONEMENT.

## NOTICE.

*By Virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Newport on the first Monday of March, 1817,*

SO much of the Real Estate of ANDREW FREEBODY, late of Westerly, deceased, as will be sufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased, together with the expences of settling the estate of the deceased, and incidental charges, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1817, and the following day.—Said Estates is situated partly in Newport, Middletown and Jamestown.—That in Newport consists of about 8 Acres of Land;—That in Middletown of 6 Acres of Land, now in the possession of *James Chase*;—And that in Jamestown, is the Farm now in the possession of *Peleg Potter*.—The sale will be on the premises, in Newport, on said Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.—in Middletown, at 3 o'clock P. M. on said day—and in Jamestown, on the day following, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The Conditions will be made known at the time and places of sale.

SYLVESTER GAVIT, } *Exec'rs*
JAMES CHASE, }

Newport, May 19, 1817.

## Plymouth Beach Lottery
## $ 5000 highest Prize.

A Few Tickets in the 6th Class of this excellent Lottery, now drawing in Boston, may be had, warranted undrawn, by immediate application at the Truly Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 118, Thames-street. Price of whole Tickets, $ 3 50—Quarters $ 1—but will soon rise, in consequence of the great demand.

N. B.—The Managers Official List of Prizes in the *Baptist Stone Chapel Lottery*, is received, and may be examined gratis at the above Office.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Newport, April 11.

## HAY-SEED.

## ASA SHAW,

HAS just received a supply of Clover, Herds and Burden's Grass SEED, which is of the first quality, and of the last year's growth, and will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

Newport, April 11.

## Poetry.

***Reynolds, the Philanthropist.***

THE following are the concluding Stanzas of "Verses to the Memory of the late RICHARD REYNOLDS," by JAMES MONTGOMERY, entitled

***"A GOOD MAN's MONUMENT."***

GO, build his Monument:—and let it be
Firm as the land, but open as the sea.
Low in *his* grave the strong foundations lie,
Vast as the dome expansive as the sky,
The crystal pillars resting from above,
Its sole supporters—*works of faith and love;*
So clear, so pure, that to the keenest sight,
They cast no shadow: all within be light:
No walls divide the area, nor enclose;
Scatter the whole to every wind that blows;
Then rage the tempest, flash the lightnings blue,
And thunders roll,—they pass unharming through.

One simple altar in the midst be placed,
With this and only this inscription graced,
The song of Angels at Immanuel's birth,
"Glory to God! good-will, and peace on earth."
Then be thy duteous sons a tribe of priests,
Not offering incense, nor the blood of beasts,
But with their gifts upon that altar spread;
—Health to the sick, and to the hungry bread,
Beneficence to all, their hands shall deal,
With REYNOLDS' single eye and hallow'd zeal.

Pain, want, misfortune, thither shall repair:
Folly and vice reclaim'd, shall worship there,
The God of *him*—in whose transcendent mind
Rose such a temple, free to all mankind:
Thy God, thrice honor'd city, bids thee raise
That fallen temple to the end of days:
Obey his voice; fulfil thine high intent;
—Yes, be thyself the *Good Man's Monument!*

### ENTERTAINMENT.

***RICHARD BARKER,***
***Respectfully informs his friends and the public,***

THAT he has returned to his native town, and taken the House at the corner of Meeting-street, north side of Washington-square, and two doors west of the State-House, where he intends keeping a House of Entertainment, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who will favor him with their company.

Clubs and private parties can be accommodated as usual—and a few steady Boarders will be admitted.

Newport, May 2.

### *SCHOOL NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber has opened a SCHOOL in Spring-street, nealy opposite Trinity-Church, and next north of Capt. *Isaac Burdick's*, fo the instruction of Youth in the various rudiments of common School Education, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c.; as the Subscriber has ample recommendations, and intends devoting his time assiduously to this pursuit, he will be grateful for a share of the public patronage, and assures those who may favor him with their support, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render satisfaction to his employers.—For terms, &c. apply at *Mrs. Tillinghast*, No. 112, Thames-street, or at the School-Room.

MILTON HALL.
Newport, May 2.

### *TO LET,*

*And Possession given immediately,*

THE UNION COTTON FACTORY in Tiverton, with all the apparatus, now in good order for making Yarn.—For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC PALMER, living near the premises.

ISAAC PALMER,
EDMUND ESTES, } *Committee for the Union Cotton Factory.*
ENOCH FRENCH,
Tiverton, April 24, 1817.

### FOR SALE,

THE Estate situated cn the South side of Washington-square, next east of the *Bank of Rhode-Island*, and formerly owned by Robert Rogers, Esq.—There is probably not a better dwelling-House, or a more eligible situation in Newport. For terms, &c. apply to

B. HAZARD.
Newport, Sept. 20.

### *BROADCLOTHS.*

THE Subscriber has just received a large Consignment of

**BROADCLOTHS,**

Of various colours and qualities, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH, or approved credit—or will exchange them for half and three-quarter blooded Merino WOOL, at fair prices.—Also a Lot that he will exchange for Cotton Yarn, Cotton Goods, and some articles of Country Produce.

*On hand as usual,*

A great Variety of Domestic and Foreign Goods, on favorable terms

E. W. LAWTON.
Newport, April 4.

### *ISAAC BURDICK & SON,*

***Respectfully inform their friends and the public,***

THAT they opened the STORE, No. 75, Thames-Street, recently occupied by *J. M. Weaver & Co.* where they have for Sale a general Assortment of genuine

***West-India Goods & Groceries***

Whosesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

N. B.—Those who are indebted to the late firm of JACOB M. WEAVER & Co. are called upon for the last time, to make immediate payment to ISAAC BURDICK, otherwise their Accounts will be placed in a legal train for collection.

Newport, Feb. 14.

### HENRY RUGGLES,

*Offer, for Sale, on Lyon's Wharf,*

347 R. O. Shooks
100 W. O. Hogsheads
60,000 feet Merchantable Boards and Plank
5,000 do. 3-inch Plank
20,000 do. clear oar doand Plank
20,000 do. Joist
30,000 do. Timber.
1,000 Cedar Rails
100,000 Shingles
15,000 Laths
1,000 Clapboards.
Newport, Dec. 27. 3m

### *FOR SALE or TO LET,*

FOUR-FIFTHS of the Kilbourne House, (so called) situated in Broad-Street, with a large Garden.—For terms, &c. apply to

ANDREW WINSLOW.
Newport, April 4.

### *TO LET,*

*And Possession given on 1st of June.*

THAT large and convenient three-story HOUSE, lately impoved by Mrs. *Sarah Lopez*, and at present occupied by Mrs. *Sarah Wood*, situated on the north side of Washington-square, and next west of Mr. *Charles Feke's*.—For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, May 10.

### FOR SALE,

*And Possession given on the 25th of March next.*

THE FARM whereon the Subscriber now lives, about one mile from the State-House in Newport, containing Ninety Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other out-houses thereon, and a good orchard.—For terms, &c. apply to

NICHOLAS TAYLOR.
Newport, Jan. 6, 1817.

### *TO LET,*

A FARM at the south end of Newport, containing 110 Acres, called Price's Neck Farm.—All the buildings are in good repair.—Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.—For terms, apply to

CONSTANT TABER, or
AUDLEY CLARKE.
Newport, Feb. 21.

### *TO LET,*

THE HOUSE, and Shops Nos. 71 & 72, situated in Thames-street, and possession given immediately.—For terms, &c. apply to ABIGAIL BAKER, on the premises.

Newport, March 28.

### MANTUA-MAKING.

***ANN VOSE,***

HAS Removed from her former stand at the foot of the Parade, to the House opposite Warner's wharf, and corner of Thames and Marlborough Streets.—She returns her thanks to her friends and customers, for their former favors, and requests a continuance of their patronage.

Newport, April 4.

### SALT, &c.

**SIMEON MARTIN,**

***Has for Sale at his Store on the Long-Wharf,***

**9000 Bushels St. Ubes coarse SALT.**

Now landing from Ship George Washington.

***Also, the following Bremen Goods at his Store, No. 2, Church-street, viz:—***

11 Casks green Wine and Porter Bottles
5 Boxes of Nuemberg Toys
1 cask of Gimblets, 230 dozen
1 box of 60 lb. Thread, No 8 to 50, and 50 doz Tape
1 box of 42 Bottle Cases
1 do. of 600 doz Watch Glasses
1 do. of 6 doz. Violins or Fiddles, No. 6 to 16
1 do. of 245 doz. fine Pencils, and 10 lb. of Sealing Wax
1 do. of Shirting Linen
1 Case of 5 1-2 doz. Bird Cages
1 cask of 116 lb. Pack Thread
2 boxes of Slates, No. 4 to 22
1 box of Oil Cloth, 30 pieces
1 do. of 1000 half-pint Tumblers
1 bale of Sail-Cloth
1 do. of Ticklenburghs
1 do. of Hessians, or bagging
1 box of 170 doz. Pocket and Statia Glasses
1 do. of 26 doz. Toilet Glasses
1 cask of 62,000 Marbles
5 Bales Corks.
Newport, August 2.

### RUSSIA GOODS.

RUSSIA clean HEMP; Old and New Sable Iron; Yellow and White Candle Tallow; Russia Duck and Sheetings.—Now landing, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by

WILLIAM D'WOLF, and
ROBERT ROGERS, jun.
Bristol, Oct. 11.

### Underwood & Stevens

***Inform their Friends and the Public,***

THAT they have Removed to No 116, Thames-Street, one door south of their old stand, where they carry on the business of

***PAINTING & GLAZING***

In all its various branches.—They offer for Sale, as low as can be purchased in the State, the following, together with a great numbe of other articles:—

| | |
|---|---|
| London White Lead, | Litharge |
| do. Red Lead | Prussian Blue |
| Black Lead | Dutch Pink |
| Spanish White | Rose Pink |
| Paris White | Smalt |
| Spanish Brown | White Vitriol |
| Purple Brown | Gold Leaf |
| Venetian Red | Gum Shellack |
| French Yellow | Linseed Oil, boiled or unboiled |
| English Yellow | Spirits of Turpentine |
| Chrome Yellow | |
| Patent Yellow | Black Varnish |
| Verdigris | Bright Varnish |
| Umber | Copal Varnish. |

By sending the dimensions of a Vessel, House or Room, their friends can be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Paint and Oil for the same

They equest âll those who have Accounts over one year's standing, to call and settle them.

Newport, Jan. 10.

### JAMES TOWNSEND,

***Respectfully acquaints his former customers and the public,***

THAT he continues the GROCERY BUSINESS, at his stand, corner of Banister's Wharf, and will sell for CASH as low as any Store in Town.—He will also tansact business on Commission.

Newport, Feb. 27.

### *NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber being appointed Executor on the Estate of DORCAS POTTER, late of Newport, widow, and having given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

STEPHEN GOULD, *Executor.*
Newport, 17th of 4th mo. 1817.

### *NOTICE.*

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is opened for the 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry, at No. 5, Long-Wharf.—All those disposed to enter the service of their country, are requested to call.

B. WATSON, *Major U. S. Army.*
Newport, Feb. 20, 1817.

# New Works

***Rousmaniere & Barber,***

**Have just received, among others the following**

***NEW WORKS.***

**Chateaubriand's Travels in** Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Barbary, during the years 1806 and 1807.—1 vol.

**Clarke's Travels in various** Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa—2 vols.

**The Emperium of Arts and** Sciences.—Conducted by JOHN REDMAN COXE, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

**Lectures of Thomas Cooper,** Esq. Professor of Chemistry at Carlisle College, Pennsylvania.

**Pitkins' Statistical View of** the Commerce of the United States.

**An Epitome of the Arts and** Sciences.—Being a compehensive system of the elementary pats of an useful and polite education;—adapted to the use of Schools in the United States.—Illustrated by numerous engravings of subjects in Natural History, and a variety of Statistical Tables.

Their Stock of BOOKS is very large, and embraces the standard Works in every department of Literature, which they offer upon as favorable terms as can be procured at any Book-Store in America.

***STATIONARY,***

**Of every description, constantly for Sale as above**

***Constantly on Hand,***

A great Variety of

***Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Cash, and Record BOOKS,***

Made of the best Paper, bound in a superior manner, and Patent Ruled.

***February 15, 1817.***

### *JOHN V. HAMMETT,*

***Respectfully informs his friends and the public,***

THAT he has removed from No 6, to No. 8, Market-square, directly opposite, where he offers for Sale, an Assortment of GROCERIES, &c. as usual.

Newport, April 3

### REMOVAL.

***SAMUEL W. VINSON,***

***Druggist & Apothecary, respectfully informs his customers and the public,***

THAT he has removed a few doors north of his former residence, to No. 110, the late residence of Gov. MARTIN, corner of Church-street, and nearly opposite the shop of Mr. *James Center*, hair-dresser—where he continues his business, and hopes for a continued share of public patronage.

Newport, April 25. 6w

### TO LET,

THE House late *James R. Dockray's*, situated in Thames-street, and now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Elton—Apply to

W. MARCHANT.
Newport, April 27.

### *TO LET,*

THE Shop now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM LOVIE, No. 107, Thames-street.—Possession will be given the 29th instant.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.
Newport, May 2.

### *NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Administratrix on the Estate of CORNELL LITTLEFIELD, late of Middletown, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them fo settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to he.

HANNAH LITTLEFIELD, *Adm'x.*
Middletown, Mach 20, 1817.

### *TO LET,*

THE Dwelling-House belonging to the Estate of FRANCES ROBINSON, deceased, at the south end of the Town, being in excellent repair: For terms apply to

DAVID KING,
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, } *Ex'rs.*
Newport, March 3.

### Andrew V. Allen & Co.

***Respectfully acquaint their Customers and the public,***

THAT they have taken the Store, No. 90, Thames-street, next south to Mr *David Redman's*, where they offer for Sale, at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in this town a complete Assortment of Genuine

***GROCERIES.***

Newport, Sept. 30.

### *JONATHAN EASTON,*

***No. 53, Broad-street, has just received and for Sale,***

A Few Barrels Alexandria and Richmond Flour; [illegible] soft-shelled Almonds; 10 barrels first quality Irish Pork; [illegible] Bread.—3000 lbs. COFFEE; 50 Firkins Butter; 20 barrels New-York Pippins; 10 Casks Russia Tallow; 18 boxes Havanna white and brown Sugars; 2 hogs Virginia Tobacco; 3 hhds. Copperas; 1-2 Ton Logwood.

***ALSO,***

An Assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be Sold, at Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than can be bought in Newport.

Newport, March 1, 1817.

### WILLIAM WHITE,
**No. 36 & 37 Long-Wharf,**

***Has for Sale,***

**A General Assortment of**

**GROCERIES,**

**By Wholesale and Retail.**

*Newport, April* 11, 1817.

### *HAY*

WILL be Screwed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Screw-House of the Subscriber, near the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House.—He will also furnish from One to Fifteen Tons of HAY, at the shortest notice.

GEORGE S. HAZARD.
Newport, April 5.

### *TO LET,*

THE on-half of a handsome and pleasantly situated HOUSE, in Middletown, nearly two miles from Newport, on the main road, with a Garden. if desired.—Apply to JOHN WEEDEN, on the premises.

Middletown, 2d of 5th mo. 1817.

### FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the FARM on which he now lives.—Said Farm is situated in Portsmouth, about 2 miles from Bristol Fery, on the west road leading to Newport.—It contains about 130 Acres of excellent land, with a steam of wate running through a part of it at all seasons of the year, several springs, and an excellent well of water.—There is on the Farm a large Dwelling-House, in good repair; a ban, crib, chaise-house and other outbuildings. It is well fenced, and divided into a number of divisions, with good stone-walls, for the conveniency of meadow and pasture; and has on it about acres of orcharding, of choice grafted fruit tees, of a superior quality, consisting of apple, pear, quince and cherry trees. Said Farm for pleasantness of situation and fertility, is perhaps equalled by few; it is suitable for a farmer, for a public house, or for a gentleman of pleasure, and will be sold cheap.—Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms, and view the Farm, by applying to

ISAAC ANTHONY.
Portsmouth, Sept. 16.

### NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DANIEL LAKE, late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings during said period, for that purpose.

GEORGE HALL, 2d,
JOSEPH CHILDS. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ABIGAIL LAKE, *Adm'x.*
Portsmouth, April 6, 1817.

### NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of SAMUEL I. GREENE, late of Newport, aforesaid, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings during said period, for that purpose.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,
STEPHEN DESLOIS. } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH E. GREENE,
JOSEPH BRIGGS,
CHRISTOPHER ALMY } *Executors to said Estate*
Newport, April 8, 1817.